# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4787 號七十八百七千四第 日九十月二年癸治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1873. 一拜禮 號七十月三英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.


## Arrivals.

March 15, GORDON CASTLE, Brit. str., 1,280, Holmes, London Jan. 24th, Port Said February 10th, Suez 12th, Penang 5th March, and Singapore 6th, General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

March 15, PEPITA, Span. brig, 269, Menendez, Iloilo 4th March, Sapanwood.—REMEDIOS & Co.

March 15, MINNA, Ger. bark, 327, Thuren, Kobe 3rd March, and Amoy 13th, 9,000 piculs Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

March 16, FORMOSA, Brit. str., 458, Punchard, Foochow 13th March, Amoy 14th, and Swatow 15th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

March 16, MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, Brit. ship, 550, W. McKeon, Amoy 15th March, Ballast.—ROZARIO & Co.

March 16, FAUGH BALLAGH, Brit. bark, 277, O'Keefe, Whampoa 13th March, General.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

## Departures.

March 15, INO, for Tientsin *viâ* Swatow.
March 15, HERA, for Saigon.
March 15, OCEAN, for Saigon.
March 15, TEKLI, for Whampoa.
March 15, IPHIGENIA, for San Francisco.
March 15, VESTA, for Falmouth.
March 15, COQUET, str., for
March 15, ALDEBARAN, for Tientsin.
March 15, GUSTAVE, for Saigon.
March 15, ANNA, for Saigon.
March 16, SARAH WATSON, for Macao.
March 16, HARWICH, for London.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 15TH.

*Alhambra*, for San Francisco.
*Gustave*, for Saigon.
*Anna*, for Saigon.
*Avon*, for Manila.

## Passengers.

Per *Gordon Castle*, str., from London, &c.,—For Hongkong.—Messrs. Beckett and McCowan, and 54 Chinese. For Shanghai.—Messrs. Watson and Hutton.

Per *Formosa*, str., from East Coast,—Mr. Walter Newman, Lieut. Hubbuck, R.N., 5 Europeans deck and 130 Chinese.

Per *Alhambra*, for San Francisco,—20 Chinese.

Per *Gustave*, for Saigon,—19 Chinese.

Per *Avon*, for Manila,—20 Chinese.

Per *Anna*, for Saigon,—40 Chinese.

## Reports.

The British ship *Marquis of Argyle* reports left Amoy on 15th March at 8 a.m., had fine weather with strong N.E. monsoon to arrival.

The Spanish bark *Pepita* reports left Iloilo on 4th March, had fresh N.E. monsoon and high sea with fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Gordon Castle* reports left London on 24th January, Port Said on 10th February, Suez on the 12th, Penang on March 6th, had light winds and fine weather on the passage, very thick weather outside the islands.

The German bark *Minna* reports left Kobe on 3rd March, had the first night on leaving a heavy gale from the N.E. with cross seas, lasting 16 hours; after which had variable winds from S.E. to N.E. with thick rainy weather to Amoy, where put in for orders on the 12th, left again on the 13th; from thence had light winds and moderate monsoon to arrival.

The British steamship *Formosa* reports left Foochow on 13th March, Amoy on the 14th, and Swatow on 15th March, had the first part of passage moderate N.E. winds with rain, latter part strong monsoon with cloudy weather. In Foochow H.M.S. *Dwarf*; passed the P. M. steamship *Colorado* between Amoy and Foochow. In Amoy were H.M. g-b. *Elk* and steamship *Luzon*. In Swatow were steamships *Hailoong* and *Norna*.

### Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

*(Corrected to Date.)*

| Vessel's Name. | From. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| East | Glasgow | June 8 |
| Amoitia | Glasgow | July 31 |
| Warrior | New York | Aug. 3 |
| Yokohama | New York | Sept. 6 |
| Sea Gull (s) | Falmouth | Oct. 20 |
| Loochoo | Sunderland | Jan. 2 |
| Daybreak (s) | London | Jan. 11 |
| Italy (s) | Liverpool | Jan. 11 |
| Chica | Cardiff | Jan. 15 |
| James Shepherd | London | Jan. 16 |
| Atalanta (s) | Hamburg | Jan. 19 |
| Matchless | New York | Jan. 24 |
| Maton | London | Jan. 27 |
| Veritas | London | Jan. 27 |
| Patroclus (s) | Liverpool | Jan. 29 |

### Vessels from Ports in China and Japan expected in Europe and America.

*(Corrected to Date.)*

FROM HONGKONG.

| Vessel's Name. | For. | Date of Leaving. |
|---|---|---|
| Landdrost Brann | Channel (f.o) | Nov. 22 |
| Thetis | Hamburg | Nov. 30 |
| Mikado | Falmouth (f.o) | Dec. 8 |
| Glarus | London | Dec. 11 |
| Sir Wm. Wallace | New York | Jan. 15 |
| Her Majesty | New York | Jan. 19 |
| Rifle | New York | Jan. 19 |
| Irvine | New York | Jan. 20 |
| Gemsbok | New York | Feb. 4 |

FROM WHAMPOA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Witch | New York | Nov. 27 |
| Early Morn | New York | Nov. 28 |
| Taikun | Hamburg | Dec. 5 |
| Lennox Castle | London | Dec. 10 |
| Midnight | New York | Dec. 13 |
| Per Ardua | New York | Dec. 15 |
| Everhard | New York | Dec. 31 |

FROM AMOY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thracian | New York | Dec. 2 |
| J. R. Worcester | New York | Dec. 16 |

FROM FOOCHOW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flying Spur | London | Nov. 14 |
| Catherina | Gibraltar f.o. | Dec. 3 |
| Selim | London | Dec. 5 |
| Elizabeth Nicholson | New York | Dec. 6 |
| Black Prince | New York | Dec. 6 |
| Fontenaye | London | Dec. 7 |
| Silver Eagle | London | Dec. 12 |
| Whinfell | New York | Jan. 1 |
| Annie Gray | New York | Jan. 7 |
| Minerva | Falmouth (f.o) | Jan. 10 |
| Albert Victor | London | Jan. 14 |

FROM SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mary Whitridge | New York | Nov. 15 |
| Claro Babuyan | New York | Nov. 23 |
| Dilkhoosh | New York | Nov. 24 |
| Centurion | New York | Nov. 26 |
| Glengairn | London | Nov. 29 |
| Hopewell | London | Nov. 29 |
| Fiery Cross | London | Dec. 3 |
| Sarah Nicholson | New York | Dec. 10 |
| Lady Elizabeth | New York | Dec. 20 |
| Borealis | New York | Dec. 28 |
| Elizabeth Graham | New York | Jan. 17 |
| Omba | New York | Jan. 25 |

## Auction Sales To-day.

*None.*

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

*Court of Directors:—*
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. Melchers, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Thos. Fyke, Esq.
A. Jaost, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
H. B. Lemann, Esq.
*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
*London Bankers—London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
*Credits*—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
*Drafts*—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1032] Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which date Messrs. GILMAN & Co. will act as Agents for the Bank at this Port.
H. HUGHES,
*Manager, Hongkong Branch.*
2, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 13th December, 1872. [3m 2178

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding 1 month, and not exceeding | 1 month ½ of the annual rate | |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding | 3 „ ¾ do. | do. |
| Above 3 months and not exceeding | 6 „ ¾ do. | do. |
| Above 6 months the full annual rate. | | |

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
*North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.*
tf 1187 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co,
*Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*Secretaries.*
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20% allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding 10 days, | ¼ of the annual rate. |
| Not exceeding 1 month, | ½ do. do. |
| Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... | ¾ do. do. |
| Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... | ¾ do. do. |

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
*Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. | ¼ per cent. |
| Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents, | ½ per cent. |
| Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. | 1 per cent |

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

## To be Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 1, in Seymour Terrace, at present in the occupation of A. HANCOCK, Esq. Possession on the 1st May next.
HOUSE No. 9, in Peddar's Hill, at present in the occupation of M. H. CROMARTIE, Esq. Possession on 1st April next. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 428 Hongkong, 15th March, 1873.

TO LET.

A SET of OFFICES in Club Chambers, D'Aguilar Street. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 371 Hongkong, 7th March, 1873.

TO LET.

TWO Large Airy ROOMS, in a central part of the town. Address, "X. Y. Z.," care of *Daily Press* Office.
tf 350 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1873.

TO LET,

WITH possession from the 1st May, "CRAIGENGOWER," Caine Road.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 340 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

TO LET,

*With possession on or about 15th April next.*
THE RESIDENCE known as "BELLVUE," situated in Albany Road.
For particulars, apply to
R. F. HAWKE.
tf 341 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

TO LET,

*Possession on 1st April,*
A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in Hollywood Road in thorough good order, having nine rooms and a fine view of the harbour. Gas and Water laid on. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 12, Hollywood Road.
251 Hongkong, 4th March, 1873.

TO LET.

*(With immediate possession).*
THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
*Solicitors.*
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ended 31st Dec., 1872, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum (6%), will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after FRIDAY, the 28th Feb.
Dividend Warrants must be obtained from the Acting Secretary at the office of the Company, No. 1, Club Chambers.
By order,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
*Acting Secretary.*
1m 313 Hongkong, 25th February, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY next, the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*General Agents.*
tf 112 Hongkong, 16th January, 1873.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of $3 (Three Dollars) per cent. to 31st December, 1872, declared at the Half-yearly Meeting of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after MONDAY next, the 27th instant. Shareholders may obtain Dividend Warrants for the same on application to the undersigned.
By Order of the Board,
ED. BAKER,
*Secretary.*
tf 155 Hongkong, 24th January, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above mentioned Company are hereby requested to hand to the Undersigned before the First day of March next, papers shewing their contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1872, in order that their share of the divisible profits may be ascertained. Should such Contributors fail to render the returns specified, their accounts will be made up in conformity with the books of the Company.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
*General Agents.*
tf 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1873), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
*General Agents.*
tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
*Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

## Intimations.

FOR SALE, the following RACE PONIES:
"ROYALIST,"
"CROMWELL."
For particulars, address, "P. Q.," office of this paper.
tf 387 Hongkong, 6th March, 1873.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

MR. REGINALD D. STARKEY is authorized to sign Policies, and act on behalf of the above Company at Hongkong, from 1st March, 1873.
By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS,
*Secretary.*
tf 327 Shanghai, 26th February, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
*45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.*
tf 192] [Feb. 1.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 634 April 6

FOOCHOW DOCK.

*RIVER MIN.*

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam. The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
*Agents.*
The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.
tf 876 May 3.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
*No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,*
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.
The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding Ten days | ¼ of the annual rates |
| Not exceeding 1 month | ½ do. do. |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. | ¾ do. do. |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... | ¾ do. do. |
| Above six months the full annual rate. | |

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding Ten days | ¼ of the annual rate |
| Not exceeding 1 month | ½ of the annual rate |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... | 3 „ ¾ do. do. |
| Above 3 months and not exceeding..... | 6 „ ¾ do. do. |
| Above 6 months the full annual rate. | |

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

## Notices of Firms.

MR. CARDROSS GRANT has been admitted a Partner in our firm.
BRADLEY & Co.
tf 1 Swatow, 1st January, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. ALABOR a partner in my firm, which will henceforth be conducted under the style of MEYER, ALABOR & Co.
ADOLPH E. MEYER.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLF EIMECKE in our firms at Canton and Hongkong, ceased on the 31st December, 1872.
From this day Mr. OTTO BENECKE becomes a partner in both houses.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
3m 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

MR. HERMANN STOLTERFOHT has been authorized to sign our firm.
HESSE & Co.
tf 11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. R. HEERMANN in our firm ceases from this date.
CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
tf 12 Hongkong, 31st December, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. H. WARDEN and Mr. DAVID KING, Jr., in our firm ceased in the 31st December last.
Mr. E. W. STEVENS is admitted a partner from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 14 China, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Mr. H. L. NORONHA, in the Printing Establishment of the Undersigned, ceased on the 30th of September last.
Mr. D. NORONHA, Senior, has re-assumed the managing business of the office.
NORONHA & SONS.
3m 2240 Hongkong, 24th December, 1872.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE SHIPPING-BUILDING YARD OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

ADMIRABLY situated on the Beach to the East of the Foreign Concession, Kobe, and furnished with an extensive supply of every requisite for the carrying on of a SHIPWRIGHT'S BUSINESS, together with surplus Plant and Tools, Blacksmith's Forges, Tools, &c., &c.
For further particulars, apply to
W. K. BOARD & Co.
1m 291 Hiogo, January 31st, 1873.

TO BE SOLD.

THE GROUND and PREMISES at Queen's Road, Spring Gardens, known as ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL. The Ground contains 40,430 square-feet, affording sufficient space for over 50 ordinary Chinese Houses. The Premises, as they stand, are well suited for a School, a Hospital, or any public Institution.
For further particulars, apply to
CALDWELL & BRERETON,
*Solicitors,*
*29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.*
3m 200 Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

CRAUFURD COLLEGE,
MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND,

CONDUCTED by EDWARD DE EWEN, with the assistance of French, German, and English Masters.
TERMS.—Pupils under 13 years...40 guineas.
„ over 13 years...50 „
The Course of Instruction includes English, Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, with any other branches of study which may be required for the future course in life of the pupil.
REFERENCES:—
The Rev. the Master of Dulwich College.
The Rev. J. C. BELL, M.A., Head Master of Christ's Hospital.
The Rev. Dr. SCHMETTAU, Ph. Dr., Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, 9, Adam St., Strand, London.
The Rev. H. JONES, M.A., Secretary of the Turkish Mission, 18, Adam St., Strand, London.
H. LLOYD, Esq., Recorder of Chester.
S. POTTER, Esq., 36, King St., Cheapside, London.
SIMS REEVES, Esq., Grange Mount, Upper Norwood. [3m 351

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
*39 and 40, Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 16811 HONGKONG, [Sept. 15

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
*Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.*
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate.
Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*
6m 210 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. | ¼ per cent |
| Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents | ½ per cent. |
| Offices and Godowns and their contents. | 1 per cent. |

Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding 10 days | ¼ per cent. |
| Not exceeding..... 1 month | ½ per cent. |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... | 3 „ ¾ „ |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding..... | 6 „ ¾ „ |
| Above 6 months, the full annual rate of | 1 „ |

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
*Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
*Secretary.*
2166 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

## Intimations.

FOR AMOY.

THE Steamer
"ESMERALDA,"
expected on the 18th instant, will be despatched immediately for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. J. SAGE.
2d 432 Hongkong, 17th March, 1873

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Government of Japan publishes on the 11th Month (December) of each year, for the use of Mariners, a
DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF ALL THE LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHTSHIPS, BUOYS, AND BEACONS,
Established by them—giving the characteristic appearance and correct bearings of each.
Mariners are requested not to purchase any List except that for the year current at the time of purchase, as changes may have taken place, and no reliance can be placed on any List which has been published for a preceding year.
Copies of the List for the present year can now be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., at Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong; from Messrs. KIRBY & Co. at Kobe; from Messrs. ADAMS & Co. at Nagasaki; and also at the Lighthouse Office, Benten, Yokohama.
PRICE, $1.25.
R. HENRY BRUNTON,
*Engineer,*
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
SECTION OF LIGHTHOUSES,
BENTEN, YOKOHAMA.
*11th Month, 15th Year of Meiji,*
*(December, 1872.)*
Yokohama, 28th February, 1873. [7d 434

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Members of the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held at the Library of the CITY HALL TO-MORROW, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The object of the Meeting is to decide as to the best mode of applying the remaining funds of the Society.
4d 424 Hongkong, 15th March, 1873.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 21st March, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1872.
The Transfer Books of the Society will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 1st March, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
*Secretary.*
21d 346 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th March, 1873, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1872.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th March, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
OLYPHANT & Co.,
*General Agents.*
21d 389 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

NOTICE

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

ON and after this date, the Messageries Maritimes Steamers will touch at Naples. It will be optional for passengers to land either at Naples or at Marseilles. The rate of passage money being the same for both places.
C. BERTRAND,
*Principal Agent.*
tf 426 Hongkong, 15th March, 1873.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

WANTED a PERSON to act as WARD-MASTER of the Government Civil Hospital.
SALARY.—£100 per annum, with Quarters and Rations.
Application to be made to the Colonial Surgeon, Caine Road.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1873. [tf 406

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY persons having claims against this Institution, are requested to send them to the Undersigned without delay.
H. G. THOMSETT,
*Honorary Secretary.*
~~14d 395 Hongkong, 10th March, 1873.~~

NEITHER the Undersigned nor the Owners of the German Ship *Georges*, now lying in this port, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew of the said vessel.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 334 Hongkong, 28th February, 1873.

FOR SALE.

CALIFORNIA OATS, fresh, and of excellent quality.
MACEWEN & Co.
1m 339 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER *Esmeralda*, Fine MANILA CIGARS.
Apply to
M. & J. ULLMANN,
*Nos. 96 & 98, Queen's Road.*
8d 385 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

SELLING OFF!

AT 25 per cent. below cost price. The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE, and FIXTURES of the Establishment of Messrs. M. & J. ULLMANN, Nos. 96 and 98, Queen's Road.
The premises must be cleared by the 15th of April.
Any person wishing to tender for the whole Establishment as it now stands, will be treated with on the most liberal terms. Apply on the premises.
1m 386 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

TO FAMILIES RETURNING HOME.

A RESPECTABLE, Married Woman, who is used to children, is desirous of taking charge of some, or to attend on a lady, in return for a passage to England. Address, "C.," Office of *Daily Press.*
372 Hongkong, 7th March, 1873.

WANTED.

BY a Person whose engagement will shortly expire, a SITUATION as BOOK-KEEPER, or in any other capacity in a merchant's office. The Advertiser has had long experience in Bookkeeping, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Testimonials and references first-class. Address, "T. J.," care of the *Daily Press* Office.
357 Hongkong, 4th March, 1873.

K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
6m 2113 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

## Intimations.

THE MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY propose to give a
CONCERT
IN THE
CITY HALL
ON
*FRIDAY EVENING,*
21st March, at 9 o'clock.
The Programme, which will shortly be issued, will include MENDELSSOHN'S
"LAUDA SION,"
with Pianoforte and String Accompaniment.
Tickets, price $2 each, will be obtainable after the 12th instant, at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, and at the door of the Hall on the

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for this Work*);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

*Manila*.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
*Swatow*..... " QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
*Amoy*..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
*Formosa*..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
*Foochow*..... " HEDGE & Co.
*Ningpo*..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Shanghai*..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
*Hankow and River Ports*..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Chefoo and Newchwang*..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
*Tientsin and Peking*..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Nagasaki*.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
*Hiogo, Osaka*...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
*Yokohama*.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
" .....Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
*Manila*.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
*Saigon*..... " M. RIBEIRO & Co.
*Singapore*.....*Straits Times* Office.
*Calcutta*.....*Englishman* Office.
*London*.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
" ..... " BATES, HENDY & Co.
*San Francisco*, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
*New York*.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 17TH, 1873.

WE give elsewhere a decision which has been delivered in the Supreme Court of Singapore, involving a mercantile question of much interest, both in this Colony and in the ports in China, namely, whether the agents, into whose hands a vessel is placed to obtain a charter, can claim their commission if, in the end, the charter is effected without their intervention. This point and a similar one, namely, whether ordinary brokers can claim commission on contracts concluded by them, but which the principals fail to carry out, have been the subject of frequent discussion, but have never been authoritatively decided either here or at the Supreme Court of Shanghai. In the latter there was a case in the Summary Department with respect to commissions upon effecting a charter, similar in all respects to the case under notice, and there it was decided that the commission should be paid, as it was practically in consequence of the efforts of the Agents that the charter was ultimately effected. The decision, however, only being in the Summary division of the Court, would not form a precedent for the Supreme or Provincial Courts in China, and we believe we are right in saying that there has not been any case of sufficient importance in the Supreme Court here to form a distinct precedent on the subject.

The judgment, therefore, of the Singapore Court, which enters elaborately into the law of the question, is of much value as indicating the manner in which the matter has been treated by the high legal authorities at home. It is unfortunate that on the whole the decisions are not very definite, and that Chief-Justice TINDAL considered that probably the question must be left to custom, though in previous judgments, a principle is enunciated which would seem to meet the matter more nearly. It has been held that in such a case as that under consideration, the Broker is not entitled to his commission or even compensation for his trouble if his duties be executed in such a manner that no benefit results from them. The implication here, of course, is that he *is* entitled either to his commission or to compensation if such benefit do result, and this view appears to have influenced the Chief-Justice in Singapore, inasmuch as, while he holds it is clear that the Plaintiffs cannot sue for their commission, he reserves his opinion as to whether they would not have a claim for a *quantum meruit*, observing, however, that they could not make that a set off against Plaintiff's claim.

The above judgment is valuable as showing that there is likely generally to be some difficulty in establishing claims for commission or compensation when Brokers or Agents have acted in the interests of a vessel or of their principals, but their trouble has not resulted in an actual transaction. The matter, however, really assumes a somewhat different phase here and in similar places, especially in the treaty ports, to that which it has in larger places. The very fact that a merchant of standing takes a ship in hand is at once placing it in so much better a position towards obtaining a charter than it would have if left only in the hands of the Captain, that this fact alone is one which ought to entitle the firm so acting, if not to the whole commission, at least to *a quantum meruit*. It is a very common practice with natives to get the information in this way from a foreign house, and then go and settle the matter directly with the Captain, but the cause of the transaction being ultimately concluded in such a case is mainly the trouble originally taken by the firm in whose hands the vessel was placed; and it is somewhat hard upon them if, in such a case, they are left without any claim for remuneration. In any case that might arise this fact could probably be pretty clearly established by evidence, and then it would seem according to Chief-Justice Bear's view, as set forth in the judgment of the Supreme Court of Singapore, a claim would lie. The fact, however, that there is likely to be some difficulty in absolutely establishing such a claim, makes it desirable where possible that an amount of remuneration should be stipulated for for "circulating" the vessel and taking steps for obtaining employment, whether such employment be ultimately obtained through the firm or not. Possibly a half commission, as is customary in regard to certain classes of consignments which have to be returned unsold, would be a fair sum in such a case.

The case of Overbury *v.* Bell will come on for hearing this day at the Supreme Court.

We publish *in extenso* the Harbour-master's Report for the year 1872, which contains interesting details concerning the shipping of Hongkong, and gives satisfactory evidence of the increase in the foreign trade of the port.

It will be noticed by the Police reports to-day that an error was made on Saturday in stating that the Acting Registrar-General had said that the births have to be registered under the new Ordinance within *six* days. This should have been *sixty* days.

We are sorry to state that the inhuman woman, who so brutally ill-treated her bought servant girl, has not been found, as she made away on hearing that an information was laid against her. We understand, however, that the Police are actively endeavouring to discover her.

The new steamer *Sual*, built by Messrs. Inglis and Co., left her berth at Wanchai at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, steamed round north of the shipping towards the westward, and returned to new moorings off John Burd's Wharf by 3 p.m. This was her second trial trip, and she is now ready for delivery to her new owners.

One pleasing result of employing a large number of Chinese as police may be noticed from the statement made by Constable No. 126, in the "Gamblers' fights" reported case to-day, from which it appears that a large number of ex-Chinese police have become a complete terror to the neighbourhood of Market-street, Taipingshan. It will probably soon become an interesting question whether Chinese can make more as policemen or as ex-policemen.

Without wishing to be unduly hard upon inspectors of Police, the nature of whose duties, especially when, as is the case with Inspector Grimes, they are energetically performed, is apt to lead them into occasional mistakes, we cannot but note some undue haste in the charge brought against Foong-a-wing, the jeweller in Stanley-street, as reported among to-day's police cases. It certainly seems that the enquiries, which conclusively proved the charge to be unfounded, might have been instituted before the defendant, against whom no previous suspicion existed, was subjected to the indignity and annoyance of a prosecution at the Police Court.

We hear that, in consequence of an idea on the part of the present Colonial Surgeon that the usual fee of some $200 per annum should not be paid to the Health Officer, Dr. Adams, for visiting the small-pox patients at Stone Cutters' Island, the sufferers from this terrible epidemic are now received at the Civil Hospital, where there are several cases at present. This step is sincerely to be regretted, as the chief object of sending patients to Stone Cutters' Island is to prevent the spread of the disease; and we cannot but fear that if small-pox patients are visited in common with the other patients at the Civil Hospital, serious consequences may follow. It is deeply to be deplored that, with the means of excellent accommodation for small-pox patients in a healthy quiet place at Stone Cutters' Island, the patients should be left in Hongkong, on account of a piece of red-tapeism of this description.

With reference to our comments in Saturday's issue upon the memorandum from Mr. Holt on the Eastern Bill of Lading, our attention has been called to the fact that the arguments, which Mr. Holt uses as to the question of deviation, are not disputed by the underwriters, who meet the difficulty by charging an increase of premium when a deviation has taken place—a clause to this effect being inserted in the policy. It seems that Mr. Holt, by combating an objection which is not seriously entertained, diverts attention from the real objection to the bills of lading by his line of steamers, which are chiefly in regard to clauses tending to relieve the shipowners of responsibilities which have hitherto always attached to them. If the original old fashioned bills of lading were in force, in place of that now known as the Eastern Bill of Lading, neither merchants nor underwriters would object; but they have an objection to the severe clauses which are contained in the bills of lading which are used for shipments by Mr. Holt's admirable, and otherwise popular line of steamers. It may be recollected that this subject was touched upon at the recent Chamber of Commerce meeting. We trust shortly to be able to lay some further details and considerations concerning the matter before our readers.

The scratch four-oared race which was announced for Saturday afternoon took place at about half-past-four. The weather was by no means favourable, and the water was so lumpy that in waiting for the start one of the boats, the *Ripple*, shipped a quantity of water, which no doubt interfered with her chance of the race to no inconsiderable extent. The course was a straight half-mile from near the *Lackawanna* to a boat moored off the Bath-house. The *Nereid* took the lead, and increased it gradually to the end, finishing a couple of lengths in front of the *Ripple*, the same distance dividing the latter from the *Kelpie*. H.E. the Governor witnessed the race from the outside of the Bath-house, a number of persons interested in aquatics being also present. The crews were as follows:—

| "Nereid"—1. *Magenta.* | | "Ripple"—2. *Light Blue.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | G. O. Ottley. | 1 | T. Nelson. |
| 2 | R. Bernhard. | 2 | J. Y. V. Shaw. |
| 3 | J. J. Turner. | 3 | G. Armstong. |
| Stroke | A. P. MacEwen. | Stroke | E. L. Woodin. |
| Cox | N. R. Hinckley. | Cox | A. J. Lewis. |

"Kelpie"—3.
*Yellow & Black.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | W. McMicken. |
| 2 | G. T. Addis. |
| 3 | W. Judd. |
| Stroke | J. McLeod. |
| Cox | J. S. Knowles. |

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON 13th March, 1873.

AMERICA.

Mr. Boutwell has resigned the Secretaryship, and has been elected Senator.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The Queen summoned Mr. Disraeli, who asked for time to consult his friends. Mr. Disraeli telegraphed to Lords Derby, Cairns, and Carnarvon. Great uncertainty prevails. It is said that Mr. Gladstone will never again accept office. Mr. Disraeli may possibly advise Her Majesty to call upon Earl Granville.

## CRICKET.

On Saturday last, the 15th instant, the Hongkong Cricket Club met the non-commissioned officers and men of the Garrison in a friendly tussle at cricket; Mr. Johnson won the toss for the club, and sent his side in just at noon.

Messrs. Stevens and de Rusett made a capital stand to begin with, but after they were parted, Private Else's patent daisy-cropping screws mowed down the wickets one after the other, till Messrs. Foss and Woollatt got together, and by dint of sharp running and steady play combined, raised the score from 36 to 90; Mr. Woollatt then left for 6 and the rest retired quickly, Mr. Foss being the last to go, after a steady innings of 36, relieved by a couple of fivers to leg. Total score 101.

The soldiers then went in to Messrs. Parkyn's fast and Johnson's slow, both of which were too good to be trifled with, and the wickets fell fast, Private Else alone making a capital stand, and obtaining 25 by good straight play, and hard hitting whenever he had the least opportunity. Score 58.

The next appearance of the club was a miserable failure, Messrs. Stevens and Woollatt making the only doubles of 10 and 13 (not out) respectively, and the innings closed for 45, leaving the soldiers 89 to get to win.

This, however, they failed to do, though Private Else again did his best, and hit about in fine form for 28. No one *else* supported him, and the club thus won an interesting match by 26 runs.

Private Else's bowling was most deadly all through, and made great havoc with the club wickets, while Mr. Parkyn was dead on the wicket, and Mr. Johnson's lobs very dangerous, for the club in both innings; the fielding was not particularly good, but Mr. de Rusett made a splendid catch at long field, and Mr. Foss kept wicket well throughout.

The umpires were rather "feeble," but it is probable some of the prevailing Scotch mist got in their eyes.

Analysis.—Private Else bowled 137 balls, for 39 runs, 11 maidens, and 11 wickets; Mr. Johnson bowled 107 balls, for 65 runs, 3 maidens, and 13 wickets; Mr. Parkyn bowled 110 balls for 49 runs, 4 maidens, and 6 wickets:—

H. K. C. C.

| *First Innings.* | | *Second Innings.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. W. Stevens, c Else, b Newton | 10 | b Else | 10 |
| W. de Rusett, run out | 8 | c Else, b Jerrico | 2 |
| G. F. Johnson, b Else | 2 | b Else | 0 |
| W. S. Young, b Else | 2 | b Else | 0 |
| G. Armstrong, c and b Newton | 0 | b Else | 0 |
| G. J. Parkyn, C.D., b Else | 0 | c and b Jerrico | 6 |
| H. Foss, b Else | 36 | run out | 3 |
| C. P. Chater, b Else | 6 | run out | 1 |
| G. H. Woolatt, c Towzer, b Newton | 6 | not out | 13 |
| Frank Pereira, not out | 0 | b Else | 1 |
| b 20, l b 8, w 3 | 31 | b 4, l b 5 | 9 |
| | 101 | | 45 |

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

| *First Innings.* | | *Second Innings.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trumpeter Arkell, R.A., b Parkyn | 0 | c Foss, b Johnson | 7 |
| Sergeant Jervice, R.E., st Foss, b Johnson | 1 | c Woollatt, b Johnson | 6 |
| Private Else, 80th, b Parkyn | 25 | c Stevens, b Johnson | 28 |
| Sergeant Newton, 80th, c Pereira, b Johnson | 3 | c Armstrong, b Johnson | 0 |
| Gunner Towzer, R.A., b Johnson | 0 | not out | 0 |
| Sergeant Alford, 80th, run out | 2 | b Parkyn | 2 |
| Gunner Crouch, R.A., c Woollatt, b Parkyn | 0 | st Foss, b Johnson | 4 |
| Private Clegg, 80th, c de Rusett, b Johnson | 9 | c Foss, b Parkyn | 7 |
| Private Ellis, 80th, b Johnson | 11 | st Foss, b Johnson | 5 |
| Gunner Wells, R.A., b Parkyn | 0 | c and b Johnson | 0 |
| Private Farlack, 80th, not out | 5 | b Johnson | 0 |
| b 1, w 1 | 2 | l b 2, w 1 | 3 |
| | 58 | | 62 |

## SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALL.

IN CHANCERY.

*The Manchester and Salford Bank and others v. Block and others.*

This case was resumed at 10 a.m. on Saturday. In the course of the morning the Attorney-General was called away to attend an Executive Council, and asked to be allowed to reply on another day. It was arranged that Mr. Hayllar should be allowed to recapitulate his argument on a future day, after which the Attorney-General would reply.

Mr. Hayllar, in continuing his argument, said it was desirable to point out accurately what the plaintiffs in their bill demanded. If the bill was analysed, its result would be seen to be this, that the plaintiffs asked for the specific performance of a contract between other parties, and the benefit of which had not been assigned to them, there being no evidence of such assignment. He intended to follow the course of his learned friend's argument, taking first the cases on Frith *v.* Forbes and then those on *ex parte* Waring, and as he went on he should take up his six points already laid before the Court. The case of Frith *v.* Forbes was the very keystone of his learned friend's argument, and without it the whole must crumble to the ground. He would first refer to an analysis of that case by Lords Justices James and Mellish. There it was said that Frith *v.* Forbes turned on special circumstances, and could hardly be said to govern any other case. There there was an equitable assignment founded on the letters to the bill-holders. Lord Justice Mellish said on the subject that a mercantile man who is intended to have a lien on the cargo would expect the bill of lading with the bill of exchange. In that case the bills were accompanied with bills of lading, and the latter gave the transfer of the right to the cargo. It was quite clear, therefore, that the turning point of Frith *v.* Forbes was that the bills of lading were annexed to the bills of exchange. In the present case the contract between Severs and Jörs and the defendants had never been assigned in any way to these discounters. The only persons who could have sued the defendants, therefore, were Severs and Jörs. Now in Frith *v.* Forbes the contract was absolutely unrevoked, but here there was bankruptcy which revokes every contract. If sued by Severs and Jörs's assignees, the Court in administering those estates would have construed the contract under the mutual credit clauses of the Bankruptcy Act. If there had in fact been an assignment to the plaintiffs, it might have been different, but he was not bound to argue on a hypothetical set of facts. These considerations disposed, he thought, of the case of Frith *v.* Forbes, as relied on in this case. He now came to the case of Roby *v.* The Perseverance Works, which was exceedingly like the present. The facts were these: Brown, in the Danubian Principalities, consigned by the *Acacia* to the defendants cargo at the joint risk of himself and the defendants, and advised them of the particulars of the bills of exchange which he had drawn against the cargo, payable to his own order. Defendants replied promising to protect the bills. Brown endorsed the bills to the plaintiff, and they contained the words "which place to account cargo per *Acacia*." Brown stopped payment, and the defendants refused to accept the bills except after satisfying a balance due them on general account with Brown. Held that the plaintiffs had no lien on the proceeds of the cargo. This was a stronger case than the present, because the defendants had an interest in the cargo, and the plaintiff had direct notice. Also the bills of exchange were drawn on the defendants themselves, as in Frith *v.* Forbes, and in point of fact the latter case was virtually overruled by this in every particular, although the judges did not expressly cast doubt upon it. This was the latest case he knew of on the subject. He would now refer to the position of the parties under *ex parte* Waring. The decision of Mr. Registrar Murray under the ruling in this case had he thought been misapprehended. It was contended that though the bill holders had no independent equity, yet they came in against the defendants under the ruling in *ex parte* Waring. For the purpose of clearing the two estates when the money was in the estates, and as against the assignees in bankruptcy representing the general body of creditors, *ex parte* Waring certainly gave these parties a right. Let the money once be in the hands of the assignee, and all that Mr. Murray said was that the general body of creditors could not lay their hands on it. But the bill holders had no independent equity. His learned friend's argument was that although they had no independent equity yet they were to be paid by the defendants under *ex parte* Waring. But if they relied on that ruling they should show how far the ruling went. It was a bankruptcy case, and the object of the ruling was simply to clear the two bankrupt estates, and had therefore nothing to do with the present case. He distinguished the case of Ittmann *v.* Clair from the present, by the absence in this of any assignment to the Bank, the fact that Severs and Jörs had not got the money, and the further fact that John Burd & Co. were not the acceptors of the bills. This was the principal case cited by the Attorney-General on this point, but he thought it went dead against his learned friends so far as it applied at all to this case. After commenting on two other cases cited on the other side, the learned counsel quoted the case, *In re* the Joint Stock Discount Company, Loder's case, in which Lord Romilly laid it down that though the bill-holders (in case of a double insolvency) had a right to the benefit of the security, they had no species of right to the security itself. And, moreover, in all these cases the security was essential to the right of the bill holders, but here there was no security whatever. The cases under *ex parte* Waring did not show in any way that the defendants could set up their general lien, even if they had been bankrupt and the acceptors of the bill. The cases of *ex parte* Steven, and *ex parte* The Alliance Bank were cited to show that notice from the bill-holders to the persons who gave the guarantee was necessary, and that till then the latter and the drawers and acceptors could deal with the security as they thought fit. Having come to the end of the cases on *ex parte* Waring, the learned counsel referred to a case of set-off at common law, McGillivray *v.* Simpson, which showed that an agreement not to set off does not deprive a party of his legal right of set-off, even though the agreement was expressly set out in the declaration.

Mr. Handley then addressed the Court, also on behalf of the defendants. He observed that the argument of his learned leader had pretty well exhausted all that was to be said, and he should not quote any more cases, but merely remark that in all those which had been decided under *ex parte* Waring there was some fund in Court, while here there was none. The plaintiffs were strangers to the defendants. Before Mr. Registrar Murray the plaintiffs claimed against the official assignee, and judgment was given solely upon those claims. Messrs. John Burd & Co. were not in the jurisdiction, and were never mentioned at all. Mr. Registrar Murray's order was simply that the assignee should pay over the proceeds when he received them. Then there was another consideration. If the defendants had sent this money to Severs, they did not know that he would have paid it to the bill-holders, and what would have become of it? He might mention that he had looked through all the cases cited by his learned leader, and did not find any to over-rule them.

The case was then adjourned *sine die*.

## REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S COURT.

*March 14th.*

BEFORE M. S. TONNOCHY, ESQ.

UNLICENSED BROTHEL.

Inspector J. Horton charged Chan-a-yeung, Wong-a-yee, Wong-a-kew, and Li-a-choi, all women, apprehended in house No. 114, Queen's-road West, with keeping an unlicensed brothel in said house. One Quok-a-pan, the informant, gave evidence in the case, also Chinese constable Cheong-a-hoi, No. 567, and from their evidence fourth defendant was discharged. First defendant was fined $25, or one month's hard labour; second defendant fined $25, or six weeks' hard labour; and the third defendant called upon to find security in two householders, $50 each.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

ASSAULT.

Chow-a-kow, bean-curd hawker, charged another bean-curd hawker named Wong-a-yow, with assaulting him on the 14th instant.

Complainant stated over five years back he lent defendant $5, since when he went to his native place, and did not return till a few days back, when he saw him in a bean curd shop in First-street, Seying-poon, and asked him to refund it. Defendant got angry at being asked for the money, and picked up a small axe which he threw at him, inflicting a frightful gash on one side of his head. (Complainant, with face streaming with blood, produced a carpenter's axe as the implement used to inflict the wound.)

Defendant denied the charge; said it was true he at one time did owe the complainant $5, but he had paid all with the exception of one mace. He had not seen the complainant for some time, and on the morning in question he saw the complainant, who came to his shop demanding the money, and getting excited the complainant picked up a pillow and threw at him, inflicting a wound on his left arm.

One Foong-a-cheong, called for the prosecution, gave no evidence of any value. The defendant was told that had there been any evidence of his throwing the axe at complainant, he would have been sent to gaol without the option of a fine, as it was, the case would be treated as a common assault, and defendant would be fined $2.

BREACH OF REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

The case in which the Acting Registrar-General summoned the Rev. A. B. Hutchison, of the Church Mission House, West Point, for breach of Section XIII. of Ordinance 7 of 1872, in that defendant neglected to register till after sixty days the birth of his son, born on the 4th January, 1873, came on for hearing on Saturday last.

Mr. Tonnochy, Acting Registrar-General, stated that the defendant is a resident in this colony. On the 12th instant the defendant came to his office to register the birth of his son, born on the 4th January, which is beyond the sixty days allotted. The defendant said when he came that he did not know the law, and having found out two days previously, he voluntarily came to rectify the mistake, but as a duty was imposed on him he had no alternative but to procure a summons. He did not wish the full penalty of the law to be imposed, as defendant had expressed his regret that it should have occurred. He only wished the case to be a warning to others.

Defendant said it was true he had inadvertently committed a breach of the law. He was ignorant of it, and only found it out two days back, and when he did so he at once went to rectify it.

His Worship said that when a child is not registered within thirty days, the father of said child is subject to a small fine within sixty days, beyond which the penalty was $25. However, as defendant did not know the law, and as when he found it out he attempted to rectify matters, his Worship thought a $1 fine would meet the requirements of the case, especially as Mr. Tonnochy wished this *to be only a warning to others*.

A BOMBEE.

Chow-a-mow, a farmer from Singapore, bound North, charged a hawker of cakes, residing in the same house as himself and brother, in a chair coolies' house at West Point, with attempting to steal his box of clothing, containing a large amount of money.

Complainant stated he was on his way north, and having a brother in the Colony, a chair coolie, he went to stay there till he could take passage. A witness he had could give all the facts of the case, the box being found near the door, and defendant close by it, away from his bed.

Lee-ty-cheuk, declared, stated that he is a chair coolie residing at West Point. At 4 a.m. on the 15th inst., he saw a man lift a box, and walk across the room with it and blow out the small light in the room. He then got up, and there was sufficient light to see the man put it down. He seized defendant and accused him of stealing the box. Defendant asked him whether he was mad, what he meant by accusing him of stealing. Himself and complainant are chair coolies, but the defendant is a hawker of cakes, and had been residing in their house one month; complainant's brother resided in the house also.

Defendant denied the charge, said he was lying down on his bed this morning at 4 a.m., (15th instant) when last witness came to him and pulled him out, accusing him of stealing a box. The charge is false, considers it to be on account of a quarrel had some time back.

Last witness, recalled, said no quarrel has ever occurred.

His Worship told defendant that he believed the witness to be telling the truth. He would send him to six months' hard labor.

UNFOUNDED.

The case in which Inspector Grimes charged Foong-a-wing, jeweller in Stanley-street, on suspicion of having unlawfully in his possession a gold cash, a gold ring, two silver medals, three silver clasps, and a quantity of forks, spoons, &c., having been remanded from 6th inst., came on again on Saturday last.

Inspector Grimes, sworn, stated he had made inquiries about the medals, and found the party whose name was inscribed was dead; the wife of deceased has married again, and he now holds a letter from her in which she states that she gave the medals and clasps to defendant to melt down.

Mr. May observed it was strange that no better value should be placed by the wife on such meritorious rewards for conduct and actions by her husband.

Inspector Grimes considered that no person has a right to order, nor the defendant a right to melt Government medals down.

Mr. May said they were the property of the wife, and she could do as she liked with them.

Inspector Grimes said in reference to the ring, he found it once belonged to Dr. Freeland, and he learned from him that he had presented it to Mr. Habgood. He had written to Mr. Habgood at Canton, and had received the answer produced, to the effect that he gave it to defendant to make a slight alteration in it.

His Worship told defendant that he was very glad to find that no stain rested on his character; that there was nothing against his shop in any way, and nothing that would affect the character of his shop.

Defendant was then discharged.

OBSTRUCTION.

The case in which Inspector Orley summoned the master of the Sing-tuk-me-hong, Bonham-strand West, for obstructing the Praya near the Pacific wharf, to such an extent that the thoroughfare for carriages and chairs was completely blocked up, came on again on Saturday, it having been remanded in consequence of discrepancies cropping up, the defendant averring that the responsibility rested on the shoulders of the master of the Man-sing-lung-hong, to whom he had sold the merchandise. This party in consequence was summoned, and in his defence said that the merchandise was bought by him, but it was not yet delivered over to him; the second defendant had put the goods out of his house, and was packing them up on the Praya for delivery.

Second defendant, master of the Sing-tuk-me-hong, admitted this, and was fined $10. First defendant, put to great trouble, was discharged.

His Worship told second defendant that there were a great number of stages of impudence, but this capped all he ever heard. The idea of his considering he had a right to occupy the whole of the Praya in front of half a dozen houses and one end of Bonham Strand, to pack up over one hundred bales of merchandise, was preposterous. The next thing the Chinese merchants would have to bear against them, would be an immense claim made against them by the relative of some person killed in consequence of a horse and trap capsizing, through their blocking up the public thoroughfares, or a claim for a valuable horse killed, or a carriage smashed up, through their carelessness and impudence. His Worship could not see why they should not pack their merchandise in their godowns, as English firms do.

GAMBLERS' FIGHTS.

The case in which an ex-Chinese constable and two other coolies were charged by a Chinese constable with fighting desperately in Market-street, Taipingshan, in which fighting irons were used, and two baskets of crockery ware broken, in the battle, and severe gashes inflicting on the heads of the two first defendants, was again brought forward on Saturday last.

Inspector Gray stated that from inquiry he could not ascertain whether the fight originated from gambling, but he has every reason to suspect it did; he had one or two witnesses who could give evidence as to their being gamblers. One constable informed him that the second defendant was a watchman to gamblers, and had attempted to bribe him.

P.C. No. 126, sworn, stated that a month back second defendant offered him 20 cents to wink at street gambling near the market, but he told him to go away; others also had done so. The second defendant, in consequence of his having once been a Chinese constable, keeps others in the locality in awe of him. In the neighbourhood of Market-street, Taipingshan, there live a great number of ex-Chinese police, who are a terror to the place, and have everything about Taipingshan pretty much their own way.

Mr. May said he had no doubt in his mind but that defendants were a crowd of vagabonds. Sent to 14 days' hard labor.

EXTORTION.

The case in which Lee-a-choy, a married woman, charged a man named Quok-a-pan, with attempting to extort $2 from her, as compensation for not pressing the charge of keeping an unlicensed brothel, in consequence of which she was apprehended with three others and tried before Mr. M. S. Tonnochy on the 8th and 10th instant, when she was herself discharged, came on again on Saturday last.

Inspector King stated that he had not been able to procure evidence in any other case against the woman, and the attempt by defendant to extort the $2 from her being thoroughly substantiated by an ample number of witnesses, the defendant was sent to three months' hard labor.

## THE HARBOUR-MASTER'S REPORT.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT,
HONGKONG, 28th February, 1873.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose the Annual Returns from this Department for the year 1872, as follows:—[Details of returns are here given.]

SHIPPING.

2.—I regret having to report that so many inaccuracies appear in the Returns for 1871, published in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* of the 20th April, 1872, that it is useless to attempt to institute a comparison between them and the Returns accompanying this Report. I have, therefore, preferred to take the years 1870 and 1872 to show the commercial progress of the Colony so far as the statistical information obtained by this Department will convey it. The Officer to whose *laches* these inaccuracies are mainly attributable has been allowed to resign the position he held in the Department.

3.—The grand total of all the arrivals in the Colony, exclusive of ships of war, during the year 1872, amounts to 31,394 vessels, measuring 3,777,676 tons, manned by 483,816 seamen; of this total about 49 per cent. represents the junk trade, while British vessels absorb 32 per cent., and vessels of other nationalities claim 19 per cent.

4.—The *arrivals entered* in table I. exhibit the large *increase* in the trade of the Colony, of 3,593 vessels, 941,240 tons, and 69,144 men, of which the junk trade shows an *increase* to the extent of 2,849 vessels, measuring 863,104 tons, leaving the *increase* of trade in foreign vessels at 654 vessels and 578,136 tons; of the latter *increase*, 65 per cent. is in British tonnage, and 35 per cent. is in tonnage of other nationalities.

5.—Of the *increase* in the trade alluded to in the preceding paragraph I find that that in the trade *between this Port and the Ports of China and Formosa* is the largest, it being 707 271 tons in excess of the arrivals in 1870, Chinese Junks laying claim to 42 per cent. of this, British vessels to 36.6 per cent., and foreign vessels to 21.4 per cent.

6.—There is also a total *increase* of 189,195 tons on the trade of Hongkong with the following Countries:—Australia and New Zealand at the rate of 12.1 per cent., Great Britain 48.7 per cent., India and Singapore 24 per cent., Siam 5.3 per cent., and the United States of America 6.9 per cent.; whilst there is a *decrease* of 49,179 tons in trade with Japan. The places not mentioned remain nearly the same.

7.—In separating the steam tonnage from the tonnage of sailing vessels, I have not considered the native craft, as Chinese merchants had not, up to the end of 1872, adopted the use of their native flag on such steamers as they owned. The amount of tonnage of sailing and steam vessels under other flags is 1,305,866 tons, of which 1,216,223 tons are propelled with the aid of steam; 76 per cent. of this latter tonnage is under the British flag; 10 per cent. is under the French flag; 7.5 per cent. is under the flag of the United States; and 4.5 per cent. is under the German flag. The remainder of the percentage consists of Spanish and other vessels.

8.—I trust steps will shortly be taken to bring the large steam trade of the Colony under periodical official inspection.

9.—It is to be observed that in the foregoing statement I have referred only to vessels engaged in trade *outside* the Colony *entering* the port. If, to the 31,394 vessels arrived in 1872 be added the departures, which, in the same year were 30,875 vessels; and if again to this sum we add the arrivals and departures of those engaged in the *local* trades alone, it will be seen that the movements of about 75,000 vessels, measuring nearly 8,000,000 tons have been recorded by this Department during the year under review. This total excludes the movements of the 2,000 fishing vessels licensed under Ordinance No. 6 of 1866, which, under certain conditions, are allowed undisturbed ingress and egress.

10.—Comparisons have been made between the cost of administering the Government Departments now and their cost in former days, the year 1863 being taken as the model year.

11.—I find, so far as this Department is concerned, on reference to the records, that in 1863, 1,822 vessels, measuring 394,924 tons, manned by 29,561 seamen, arrived in this port. These were British and foreign ships only, the movements of junks not being noticed in those days, with a result to which the Police piracy reports will testify.

12.—The records for 1872 show that 1,232 more British and foreign vessels, measuring 1,010,942 tons, manned by 81,435 seamen, arrived in that year than came here in 1863. This alone is sufficient to account for some of the increased expenses of this Department, but when to this increase of work is added the boarding and recording the movements of 22,340 native craft, all wonder at the greater expenditure must cease.

13.—Ordinance No. 4 of 1867 (Gunpowder Storage) has also added to the duties and cost of the Department.

14.—In 1863 the Departmental revenue about balanced the expenditure. In 1872 the revenue exceeded the expenditure by $20,226.

15.—I am much gratified to find that steps are being taken for the erection of light-houses to mark the approaches to Hongkong, for, although the port and its vicinity are nearly entirely free from hidden dangers, it is important that the Masters of the numerous ships frequenting these waters should be enabled, under almost any circumstances of weather, so to distinguish the neighbouring groups of islands as to ensure them a certain means of reaching the Port of Hongkong, no matter whether bound to it, or seeking its harbour as a place of refuge.

16.—I regret having to call attention to the number of casualties that have happened in 1872 to vessels frequenting Hongkong. In nearly all the cases that have come under my observation I find that the use of the lead has not received that attention by which safe navigation may almost always be ensured, and to this oversight, much more than to the existence of unknown rocks, do I attribute the casualties which every one must deplore.

17.—A desire to outdo rival ships in the rapidity of their movements too frequently leads an over-energetic shipmaster to sacrifice safety and security to his anxiety to make a quick passage. As a general rule the Coast is well surveyed, but it is almost impossible in the most careful examination of a Coast to discover and lay down the position of every rock and stone lying near the shore. Much must be left to the discretion of the officer in charge of the navigation of the ship, as to how near the Coast, on dark nights or in hazy weather, it is prudent to approach. A timely cast of the lead will usually caution him as to his nearness to it. This neglected, all theories as to position are based on mere conjecture.

JUNK TRADE.

18.—It is satisfactory to find that, in the great increase of the traffic of the Colony, the junks are maintaining their ground, and still retain a goodly proportion of the carrying trade. This arises from two reasons; one is the greater cheapness of this means of conveyance; the other is that junks only are permitted to visit non-Consular Ports. But for this prohibition steam would shortly drive nearly the whole native craft out of all competition, as it must already have considerably reduced it.

19.—If the junk trade is not what it was ten years ago, it must not be attributed to the so called faulty Legislation of the Government, but rather to the fact that Chinese traders are as much alive to the value of time in the transport of their goods as are any other merchants. As a proof of this we see Chinese themselves becoming owners of steam vessels, to the exclusion of their own native slow-going craft.

20.—The Junk arrivals for the year 1872 exceed by 61,644 tons from Macao, by 301,430 tons from Ports in China and Formosa, and by 91,888 tons from the villages of the Colony (denominated in the returns Local trade), the arrivals for 1870; and the total number of Chinese passengers brought in this class of vessels from the same places is 22,051 more than arrived in the same year.

21.—I attach a diagram showing the monthly range of the number of documents issued by this Department in connection with the junk trade, which will readily show its improved condition. The smallest number (2,200) issued was in February, 1867; the greatest number (5,400) was issued in May, 1872.

22.—In considering the steady increase shown by these figures, it must be remembered that every relaxation has, from time to time, been made that the objects for which Ordinance No. 6 of 1866 was framed, would admit of. The prices of Licences, Passes, &c., have been gradually reduced; and a large number of well-known owners have been permitted to avail themselves of the Special Permits which, requiring them to report but once a month, materially decrease the inksomeness attending the frequent reporting at this office which necessarily obtained in the early stage of the introduction of the new law, and of which native traders so constantly complained. The concessions have tended to decrease the issue of papers considerably, nevertheless a far more than corresponding increase of trade has more than doubled it.

EMIGRATION.

23.—The introduction of Ordinance No. 8 of 1871 has been attended with great success. It relaxes the stringent nature of the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855, allowing a greater number of passengers to be embarked in vessels proceeding on voyages proclaimed as being of less than 30 days' duration, than has hitherto been permitted from Hongkong and the Consular Ports of China.

24.—Before this Ordinance was passed, the restrictions were so great, and the number of passengers allowed to be carried so small, that ships leaving here for the Straits Settlements took but their twenty Chinese passengers in each ship. Under the new order of things 8,480 men, 1,042 women, and 263 male and female children under 12 years of age were despatched to Singapore in 1872.

25.—There is no material change in the Emigration to other Countries.

26.—The records exhibit a large number of Chinese as having returned to their native Company. There were 886 from the Australasian Colonies; 719 from Siam; 3,236 from Manila; 4,259 from the United States of America; 4,065 from Saigon, and 10,482 from the Straits Settlements.

27.—In mar

titled to procure it. In *Cross v. Pagliano* (6 L. R., Ex. p. 9.) an almost precisely similar question arose. The action was on a Charter-party made between the Plaintiffs, the Charterers, and the Defendant, the Master of the ship, whereby it was, among other things, agreed that for a certain freight payable by the Plaintiffs to the Defendant, the ship should proceed with a cargo to San Francisco, and should be then and there consigned to the Agents of the Plaintiffs, the Defendant paying commission "inward and outward,"—the breach alleged was that the Defendant did not consign the ship to the Plaintiffs' Agents and did not pay commission inward and outward. The Captain, it appeared, had actually entered into a previous contract to bring home a cargo of goods from Selina Cruz in Mexico to Hamburg, and after discharging the Plaintiffs' cargo at San Francisco, to which port the ship had proceeded in accordance with the charter party made with the plaintiffs, she sailed in ballast for Selina Cruz, where the cargo was obtained. The Plaintiffs' Agents were not employed in obtaining the cargo,—they had offered the Captain a cargo for Europe, but he being bound under his earlier contract declined to accept it.

It was held by Chief B. Kelly, Bramwell, B., and Pigott B, that the provisions in the Charter Party did not impose on the defendant an obligation to accept a homeward cargo for the United Kingdom from the plaintiffs' agents at San Francisco, but merely bound him, if he had determined upon taking a return cargo on board there, to employ them to procure and ship it. In this case, however, the defendants claim to retain from the account owing from them to the Plaintiffs, the amount of their commission, as though the offer made by them had been accepted, and this although the Captain has declined it and has sailed off to procure a cargo elsewhere. In *Read v. Rann*, (10 B. & C. 438), the law upon this subject is stated as follows. "A ship-broker who has procured a bargain for the hire of a vessel is by the usage in the City of London entitled to receive from the owner a certain commission on the amount of freight, if the contract is perfected, but not otherwise." Held, that where a broker had negotiated the hire of a vessel, and a memorandum for a charter was signed by the parties, but the bargain afterwards went off and the ship was not employed, the broker could not maintain an action against the shipowner to recover the commission or a compensation for his work and labour. In *Broad v. Thomas*, (7 Bingp. 99,) the Defendant had employed the plaintiff to procure a charter for the ship *Betsy*. The plaintiff found one Emden who was willing to charter the *Betsy*, and signed a paper containing the terms upon which the ship was to be hired; but before the charter-party could be drawn up the defendant refused to go on in the business, whereupon the plaintiff commenced this action to obtain payment for his trouble. At the trial before Tindal, C. J., witnesses were called on both sides to shew what was the mercantile usage in such a case. Their testimony was conflicting; but the more respectable stated that the broker was entitled to no remuneration in such a case. The Chief-Justice thought that the Defendant had a right to exercise an option whether he would engage with the proposed charterer or not, and that as no Charter-Party was signed, there was no contract to bind the Defendant. He left it, however, to the jury to determine whether there was any, and what, custom in such a case. A verdict having been found for the Defendant, a new trial was moved for, on the ground that whatever the custom might be when the contract was broken off by unavoidable accident, the broker ought to be remunerated for his trouble where the business was broken off by the Defendant himself without assigning any reasonable cause; and that therefore the Jury should have been directed to enquire whether the Defendant's refusal to proceed in the charter-party with Emden had been reasonable or unreasonable. In *Hammond v. Holiday* it was laid down by Best, C. J., that if the duties of a sworn broker be executed in such a manner that no benefit results from them, he is not entitled to recover either his commission or even a compensation for his trouble. Here, the plaintiff procured for the defendant the benefit of a contract with the charterer; for Emden was bound to proceed if the defendant required him.

Tindal C. J.: "If the question were again to go before a jury, it must be left to them on the custom. The rate of payment in contracts of this kind which are brought to a conclusion, seems to be higher than would be requisite as an equivalent for the trouble of conducting the particular transaction. It is probably on that ground that the custom has arisen to allow nothing when the contract is incomplete."

It is quite clear, therefore, that the Defendants cannot in this case claim legally to set off the commission to which they claim to be entitled, and it is also clear that even if they were entitled to sue upon a *quantum meruit*, they could not make that a valid set-off against the Plaintiff's claim. The verdict will, therefore, be for the Plaintiff for the amount claimed.

## RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

*(Telegraph.)*

We are enabled to publish in this morning's impression the substance of a remarkable Russian State paper, which shows plainly enough that a career of conquest is not a bed of roses. The document handed to us is a memorandum or letter from the pen of General Tchernayeff, who, after the capture of Ak Mesched, led the first formidable advance up the Jaxartes, and added Tashkend to the Russian Empire. He rested for a season on his laurels, and then, pushing his conquests further southward, attempted, in an unlucky moment, without due preparation, to seize the Zerefshan Valley. He failed, was obliged to retreat, and suffered the fate of unfortunate Generals—he was recalled. Others subsequently profited by the base of operations he had secured, and he is now shut out from any participation in the management of Turkestan, or in the acquisition of fresh territory. Hence he is regarded as a "disappointed man," upon whose criticisms some suspicion must inevitably fall. But his long sojourn in Turkestan, and his ability, give weight to statements which cannot be palatable in St. Petersburg. And they did not fail to attract notice. We are told that General Kauffmann was called upon to answer *them, and that he did so to the satisfaction of* the Council. The paper is in the nature of a protest against certain principles of administration, and is not adverse to further territorial aggrandisement, provided it can be made to pay expenses. Encroachment, indeed, is regarded as an inseparable consequence of the Russian position. Generals will advance whether the Central Government approve or disapprove, sometimes despite orders to the contrary. The conqueror of Tashkend is not opposed to a policy of aggression. He speaks more than once of Russia's aim in Central Asia as a thing still to be attained; he talks of England as "our old rival;" and, like many of his countrymen, he is under the mistaken idea that we accept the advance of Russian power. We make these remarks to show that in severely attacking the prevailing Administration, he has no aim save that of rendering its machinery more effective for the purpose in view—extensive dominion, aggressive movement so far as it may be permitted to go.

The first startling point in his charge is that Turkestan cost Russia over half a million sterling annually. That sum represents the deficit of each succeeding year. The amount is not large compared with the object—imperial away in Central Asia. But, according to General Tchernayeff, Russia suffers something more than a mere money loss. The process which has created a deficit equal to the interest on eight millions of debt, has, he contends, severely shaken the conqueror's hold upon his new subjects. The annexation of Turkestan has been followed by a drastic application of administrative reform very little to the taste of the people. A native of Turkestan, says the General, being in St. Petersburg on his way to Mecca, remarked, "We should understand it the Russians tormented us to get money from us," for that would be a thoroughly Asiatic method; "but we can't understand what causes you to spend your own money to torment us." What is the torture which so moved the puzzled pilgrim? It is a tendency to shed upon the Moslem the blessings of paternal government against their will. An imperious Anglo-Indian of the new expensive school was heard to say, "These people don't want reform; but, hang them, they shall have reform whether they like it or not." His view of amendment consisted chiefly in large expenditure. The Russian administrators in Central Asia are not far behind him. They, it seems, have been intent on transplanting the institutions of Western Europe into the steppes. General Tchernayeff says the tendency to confer what he calls benefits is a pretext for increasing expense; first come a swarm of Tchinoviks, and they are followed by fresh troops, forwarded to protect the civil officers against the discontent of the population. General Tchernayeff says he took Tashkend with a handful of soldiers and eight old guns. There are now nearly fifteen thousand men in Turkestan, and he leaves us to infer that the large augmentation has been necessary mainly because a method of ruling hateful to the people has been introduced since 1865. He affirms explicitly that discontent has increased and is increasing; the two evils running a race, popular hostility keeping on a par with the outflow of roubles from the Muscovite Exchequer. When the General seized on the Jaxartes Valley, while maintaining Russian authority, he seems to have left local institutions pretty much as he had found them, and he defends this policy on the ground that it satisfied the people and cost the Treasury little in excess of revenue. But in 1866 administrative reformers got the upper hand. "All the blessings of civilisation" were poured out by the Committee of the Steppes. As the Kirghese did not appreciate them, Cossacks were sent into the districts; rebellions broke out; lives were lost, and those who could do so fled to Khiva. "The rest had to accept the reforms." Against this energetic mode of reforming men whether they will or no, General Tchernayeff lifts up his protest. If his system, which did not supersede while it controlled indigenous customs, had been preserved, "our reputation," he affirms, "would long since have gone beyond our frontiers." He contends that "administrative government, as understood in England, is not applicable to Asiatic countries;" that the autonomy confessed degenerates into governmental tutelage; that surveillance becomes command, that hatred is the fruit of authority thus exercised. Russian despotism in the disguise of free institutions has apparently produced embarrassing results; and the writer frankly confesses that the "blessings of civilisation" exist only on paper, since they are replaced by the interference of ignorant Tchinoviks in all the details of popular life.

If General Tchernayeff's statements are correct, Russia has to contend with formidable, though not insuperable, difficulties in her new territories. Indeed, he goes so far as to say that she is no longer a dangerous neighbour for England, but that, on the contrary, "we ought to fear her influence in that part of the world." He thinks that if we spent a few thousand rupees, his countrymen would be placed in a most embarrassing situation. It is doubtless quite true, because the General's testimony is confirmed from other quarters, that Turkestan is full of discontent. Neither do we underrate the effect of a little silver shower in the desert, a shower that will not fall unless there is a clear case of necessity. Nevertheless, it would be very easy to overrate the importance of General Tchernayeff's revelations. The nomads, the dwellers in tents as well as the inhabitants of walled towns, may be secretly inimical; but what can they do against breechloaders and rifled guns? The tribes are wretchedly armed, and never in a position to make that combined onset which alone would give them a chance of success. We infer, therefore, that the description supplied to the Council, even if quite true, should not seriously diminish our estimate of Russian power in Turkestan. Retrogression is out of the question, and the only point worth considering is how far the local officers, with or without the consent of the Central Government, will yield to the forward impulse. General Tchernayeff lays down the rule that every acquisition should pay for itself; and if that maxim be acted on, the tendency towards paying countries will be stronger than ever. The aim of Russia is to reach a land which will yield a revenue, and that region is not to be found north of the Caspian and Hindoo Koosh. There lies the whole pith of the question. If she can make her recent conquests pay, well and good. The search for richer domains is a path of peril, and one that, if pursued, will risk the peace of the world. The disclosures of General Tchernayeff explain, in some degree, that strong anxiety which sent Count Schouvaloff on a hootless errand to London, and account for the ambiguous voices which Russian agents scatter through the Continental press. Our true policy remains clear and simple. No engagements, and wise preparations for whatever may befall. But, unless local discontent impels Russia on a career of of adventure, it may be inferred that she will take hints, wisely and firmly given, and restrict her ambition to safe limits.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 16TH, EVENING.

Closing rates:—New Patna, $635 to $640, cash and credit; Old Patna, $647½ to $652½, cash and credit; New Benares, $572½ to $580, cash and credit; Old Benares, $603½ to $610, cash and credit; Malwa, $600 to $605, first quality drug wanted, but none to be had.

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Per P.M.S.S. *Colorado*, for Yokohama and San Francisco:—

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NAGASAKI.—7 pkgs. Clocks, &c.

HIOGO.—2 cases Cigars, 11 pkgs. Sundries.

SAN FRANCISCO.—1,300 bales Hemp, 550 pkgs. Tea, 40 boxes Opium, 5 bales Raw Silk, 682 bags Seeds, 1,184 pkgs. Sundries.

VALPARAISO.—6 cases Silks.

REALEJO.—1 case Silk.

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ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 228½

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Bank, 3 days sight.....74½
Bank, 15 days sight.....74½
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SALES ON MARCH 15TH, 1873.

*As reported by Chinese.*

*Saigon Cotton Seed*, 100 bags, $5.10, by Hang-foong to Foochow merchant.

*Rattans*, 300 piculs, at $2.50, by Hang-foong to travelling trader.

*Cuttlefish*, 10 bags, at $21.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

*White Wax*, 2 pieces, at $64.00, by Yue-kee to travelling trader.

*Tobacco Leaf*, 30 bundles, at $4.30, by Kwong-yuet-loi to travelling trader.

*Black Dates*, 10 bags, at Tls. 5.2.0.0, by Wing-tung-fook to travelling trader.

*Saigon Rice*, 6,000 piculs, at $1.38, by Fook-mow-loong to local trader.


LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarquer des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.

Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.

1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.


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| LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL | Priam (str.) | | | Butterfield & Swire | On or about 17th inst. |
| LONDON | Harwich | Thomas Dickson | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Hongkong | | | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| SAN FRANCISCO | Alhambra | Nelson | Hongkong | Russell & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Green Jacket | Krogh | Hongkong | Russell & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Iphigenia | Quedens | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Edward James | Patterson | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Dragon | McClemmon | Hongkong | Russell & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Alden Besse | Besse | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Sea Mew | | | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| HAMBURG | Nyassa | Garrioch | Hongkong | Melchers & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
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| Do. | Forward | Whyte | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| S'PORE, P'ANG & CALCUTTA | Japan (str.) | De Smidt | Hongkong | David Sassoon, Sons & Co. | To-morrow, at 3 P.M. |
| MANILA | Candelaria | Barredo | Hongkong | Remedios & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| YOKOHAMA | Malacca (str.) | | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| SHANGHAI | Sunda (str.) | | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Gordon Castle (str.) | Holmes | Hongkong | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | To-day, at 4 P.M. |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW | Yesso (str.) | Burnie | Hongkong | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

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*For Gentlemen's Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.*

869 Hongkong, 7th March, 1873.

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tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

成煤記榮
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Despatches will close at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
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"YESSO,"
Captain Burnie, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 421 Hongkong, 14th March, 1873.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
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will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
*Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office;
Hongkong, 11th March, 1873. [400

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
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will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
*Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1873. [401

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"ALDEN BESSE,"
Capt. Besse, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
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FOR LONDON.
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Thomas Dickson, Master, will load here at Whampoa for the above port, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
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"CANADIENNE,"
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RUSSELL & Co.
tf 151 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1873.

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 British Clipper Ship
"GREEN JACKET,"
Kogh, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 271 Hongkong, 14th February, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE A 1 American Barque
"GARIBALDI,"
Capt. Noyes, will have early despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 142 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *TRAVANCORE*, Captain C. H. EASTLEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 20th March, at noon.
Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 19th idem.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Routeis required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.
Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

NOTICE,
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*PROVENCE*," Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 27th March, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND,
*Principal Agent.*
Hongkong, 13th March, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*JAPAN*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 12th April, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.
A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.
The "*JAPAN*" will be due at San Francisco May 14th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.
Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.
Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20%, on regular rates.
No Freight received after noon of the 11th proximo. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
*Agent.*
Hongkong, March 12th, 1873.

VARNUM D. COLLINS,
*DENTIST,*
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
HONGKONG.
tf 293 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

崇煤記興
KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1385 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.


## Post-Office Notifications.

*** *A mail will close.*

For Iloilo.—Per *San Lorenzo*, to-day, the 17th inst., at 1.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Gordon Castle*, to-day, the

# Extracts.

## BURKE AT HIS COUNTRY SEAT.

At Beaconsfield, Mr. Burke is an industrious farmer, a polite husband, a kind master, a charitable neighbour, and a most excellent companion. The demons of ambition and party who hover about Westminster do not extend their influences as far as the villa. I know not why it is, but these busy spirits seem more tranquil and pleased in their days of retreat than the honest, dull justice of the quorum, who never stretched forth his hand to snatch the sceptre of power, or raised his voice in public to fill the trumpet of fame. A little mind is for ever in a tracasseire, because it is moved by little things. I have always found that nothing is so gentle as the chief out of war, nor so serene and simple as the statesman out of place. If it were fit to name names and certify places, I would bring many examples to justify my assertion. I so much delight in these working master-spirits in their holiday humour, that I had rather play at tee-totum or cross and pile with Julius Cæsar than with Sardanapalus. The first would have the easy indifference that belongs to play; the other, the seriousness and anxiety which belong to business. —*From "A Lady of the Last Century!" by Dr. Doran, F.S.A.*

## PRACTICAL PREACHING.

I said there is a strong feeling in some minds that the clergyman ought to preach doctrine and not be too personal; the people were to apply the doctrine for themselves. I heard the other day of a young Dissenting minister who was invited on trial to preach to a new congregation. His first sermon was a fresh, glowing sermon; he believed in the reformation of his fellow creatures, and now that he had before him a set of men and women whose failures and weaknesses he could pretty well guess, he proposed to set them right; so he told them that they must not drink, and must not lie, and they must not backbite; in short, he detailed all the bad things they were doing every day. He had these things on his heart to say, and he said them out boldly, and as he came down from the pulpit he felt tolerably satisfied with himself and his sermon. But an influential deacon in the vestry sharply reprimanded him, and told him *that* was not what they wanted; they did not want to be exposed, to be condemned, and this by a presumptuous young man, and the angry senior Christian wound up with a famous piece of advice: "Stick to the doctrine, man, stick to the doctrine; that can never do anybody harm." He might have added, "nor any good either;" so long as you are not allowed to show where your doctrines infringe on the practice of daily life, your doctrine will be a windbag, as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.—*Thoughts for the Times. By the Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A.*

## SKETCHES AT WINCHESTER.

A prefect discovered me dropped apparently from the clouds, and with no permission, sketching the "toys" in Seventh Chamber. A toy at Winchester means a school escritoir, hence perhaps its derivation. I explained my mission. "You will not, I trust," said he, "find us such great beasts after all." I saw nothing beast-like about them, except the tails of the gowns of the collegers. They do their best to get rid of these. The smaller men—all Winchester boys are "men"—the juniors, as they are called, roll their tails up after the manner of the unexfoliated frond of a fern. The prefects carry theirs majestically over their left arm, as officers do their swords. Only the prefects wear "pot-hats," the rest have generally "straws," and despise them, and leave them outside the class-room doors, on purpose to tell you which way the wind blows. In the lobby of the trusty servant I found enough unclaimed to cover the heads of a Bluecoat school. The junior in the sketch, you see, is bare-headed. "Sir," said he, "you ought to sketch me." "I quite agree with you." So I sketched him. "Come down to do this fanding row?" he inquired, as he stood. In the meads my head was as nearly as possible taken off by a football, kicked with prodigious force. "Heavens!" thought I, "they have divined my purpose, and mean to decapitate me." I dined in Hall with the Prefect of Hall. We were waited upon by *Queristers* (*i.e.*, choristers), queer little fellows in tiny grey tail coats of old-fashioned cut, with gigantic brass buttons. "Stand up," said the Prefect of Hall, and we stood up. He repeated grace, and we fell to. "Querister, querister," cried the boys (I mean men), just as we cry "Waiter, waiter." We all ate our bread and cheese off trenchers—square wooden tablets. "Stand up," said the prefect again, for the final grace. A master sat on the dais all the while, and seemed very much *out of it*. In the evening I went to see the Sixth Chamber and its inmates by night. A half faggot blazed a welcome. Juniors brought coffee, and cleared the things away. I fancied myself an ogre in a pantomime being served by imps, yet received the attentions of these *trusty servants* with much embarrassment.

## A QUEEN ON A DONKEY.

When, at fifteen years of age, Marie Antoinette had arrived in France as Dauphiness, she detected as much absurdity in the *ancien régime* formalities forced on her observance by the Duchess de Noailles, the Grand Mistress of the Ceremonies, that she then and long afterwards spoke of that august personage by the sobriquet of Madame Etiquette. My grandmother belonged to the old Court, and clinging—as did most ladies of her age—to the time-honoured conventionalities of Versailles, she ventured to write to Marie Antoinette after her accession to the throne, on the impropriety or imprudence, of any divergence on the part of her Majesty from the traditional usages hitherto considered as part and parcel of royal etiquette in France. But the young queen was intractable upon these points, as may be inferred from the following anecdote, the scene of which was the Bois de Boulogne.

My grandmother and my aunt, Lady Emilia Drummond, were one day there in attendance upon her Majesty, being, like the rest of the more demure members of the Court, in open carriages. But the queen was riding on a donkey, as indeed were various of her younger favourites. Suddenly, however, the whole cavalcade was stopped, for Marie Antoinette's donkey, having felt a sudden inclination to roll on the green turf, had thrown its royal rider, and she, being quite unhurt, remained seated on the ground, laughing immoderately. As soon, however, as she could command her countenance, she assumed a mock gravity, and, without attempting to rise from her lowly position, commanded that the Grand Mistress of the Ceremonies should at once be brought to her side. Nobody could imagine what her Majesty was about either to say or do; but when the lady thus suddenly summoned to her presence, stood, in no good temper and with dignified aspect before her, she looked up and said, "Madame, I have sent for you that you may inform me as to the etiquette to be observed when a Queen of France and her donkey have both fallen—which of them is to get up first?" This odd question elicited smiles enough from the younger part of the Court in attendance; but—as was the case with many circumstances not dissimilar in their nature—its tendency was to make enemies for Marie Antoinette among not a few who, standing near the throne of France, were jealous for the maintenance of its dignity, and who—in their circumscribed view of human nature generally—were too apt to mistake the tokens of an innocent young heart, then free from care, for those of indecorous, not to say guilty levity.—*From "Recollections of Society in France and England," by Lady Clementina Davies.*

## A SINGULAR CASE.

Mr. Inglis, an eccentric old gentleman, died in 1870, leaving, among other property, Turkish bonds worth £4,500 in the hands of a servant named Ann Pasco. She said he had given them her for herself and children; and intricate as her story was, Vice-Chancellor Wickens said she was probably telling the truth. There was, however, no corroboration for her statement, and the Vice-Chancellor therefore decided that she must give back their value to the testator. This decision, if upheld, is important, as the case is one of constant recurrence. Nine people out of ten believe that if a man near death says he intends to give them some valuable, or "means it for them," or says that it is "theirs," they are at liberty to take it away without further authorization, or any corroborative evidence that it really was given. This judgment imposes on them the necessity of having such evidence in the shape either of a signature or a witness. Mr. Inglis could have made his gift complete in one minute by writing "Ann Pasco" on the back of the bonds and his signature.

## THE GOSPEL AND THE WORLD.

Peace I leave with you; my peace I give unto you, says Jesus;—and glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men, sang the angels at His birth. Words more divinely sweet never fell from mortal lips; but how futile the legacy of peace and how false the prophecy, and how utterly contradictory has been the issue,—as Jesus himself declares it. I am come, says he, to send fire on the earth. The brother shall deliver up the brother to death, and the father the child; and the children shall rise up against their parents and cause them to be put to death. I am come, He adds, to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother. Instead of producing peace and good-will, He represents His birth and the Gospel He preached as inaugurating a new and universal system of religious hatred more desolating than any hitherto seen on earth. And such indeed has been its result. His very saddest words are fulfilled, and the angels' song made utterly untrue.—*From "The Gospel of the World's Divine Order," by Douglas Campbell.*

## A LITERARY CHATEAU EN ESPAGNE.

*(From "Life and Adventures of Alexander Dumas." By Percy Fitzgerald, M.A.)*

He had finished the first portion of "The Three Musketeers," and was wishing to find some quiet spot where he could write quietly, and be secure from the invasion of cheerful friends. . . . He happened to be wandering on the road between St. Germain and Pecq, when he was struck by the romantic and sylvan air of that part of the country, and the rural cottages with which it was dotted. One of these he was told could be built for three or four thousand francs. Here was the very thing, true ruralising, and not a huge lodging-house. He chose a spot close to Port Marly, sent for an architect named Planté, and explained what he wanted, a neat little cottage with two or three rooms. Before morning, however, both had expanded their ideas. It would be absurd to go to expense and have a place impossible to turn about in. Thus the estimate gradually mounted from £160 to £500, from this sum to £1,200, then to £3,000, until a plan was settled on, which began with a modest outlay of £7,000. As soon as the scheme was fairly started, it filled Alexander's mind, and unfolded itself like one of his own gorgeous romances. It began to devour his thoughts, and with them his substance. Thus, as soon as a spot was selected on the side of a hill, all the peasants began to come to him offering him the bits of land that adjoined it, and which he purchased eagerly, with the feeling that he was gradually becoming a landed proprietor. He invited his friends to a breakfast on July 27, 1844, to see the site, and made an engagement with them that on that day three years they were all to come and enjoy the same in the new house. This was like one of the dramatic appointments given in "Monte Christo." The works were taken in hand. The expenses were frightful. By an ingenious system of what might be called "costly saving," he was led into the most extravagant outlay. Thus a spring was discovered—with such a natural advantage, who could resist the notion?—that would suggest a pastoral lake, with an island in the centre, and a sort of kiosk on the island. A quarry was found on the ground, which was a substantial hint towards making a vast stone wall that would run all round the property. These *agrémens* suggested fresh additions to make the house worthy of the place, which was raised a story, and became a château. The house to be worthy of itself required the most exquisite decoration. The three years passed by and the day came round. The new house was not quite ready, but Alexander received his friends, as he had agreed to do. A beautiful building, half château, half villa, had risen in the meantime, embowered in trees, and in the centre of a wild garden. It was conspicuous from a distance by its two high campaniles, while the curving lines of its bow windows below were carried up into the roof. Its white stone walls were covered with exquisite traceries and sculptures copied from those of Jean Goujon at the Louvre, and executed by Choistat, conspicuous in the centre being his arms, with the motto "J'aime qui m'aime." Inside, the walls were decorated from designs by Klagmann; while the "Arabian chamber," after the pattern of the Alhambra, was a marvel of Eastern gorgeousness and decoration. Here the visitor found a couple of Moslems in characteristic costume—theatrical "slaves" whom he had hired and brought over from Africa. The gardens were charming, all leafy and shaded. On the little island in the lake rose an exquisite little Norman building, intended as a sort of kiosk, covered with exquisite carvings, the designs being by Mansson, a decorator of great eminence. Blending with the sound of falling waters—for an artificial torrent had been contrived, that tumbled over rocks as artificially arranged—was heard the chattering of monkeys, the screaming of parrots, while huge barbaric dogs of strange shapes and colour ranged through the groves. Such was "Monte Christo," which was now the talk of all Paris. The cost of this "folly" has been mentioned, and was said to have reached close on £20,000, rather a moderate sum for such an extravagance. Later, on his travels, at Algiers and Tunis he ransacked all the bazaars for the richest stuffs, arms, furniture. He carried away doorways from Tunis, and, delighted with some carvings on an Algerian palace, which he could not take away, he contented himself with bringing over the native sculptor who had done the work. These extravagances were the beginning of his ruin. It was almost ludicrous, too, to find that an undertaking commenced with the view of finding quiet and retirement, should have led him into the most reckless hospitality, the flatteries and admiration of his friends being only too acceptable; and, indeed, the magnificence of the place was scarcely meant for selfish enjoyment. This hospitality led to multiplied expenses. Carriage and horses had to be kept for the purpose of bringing the friends to and from the station. More frequently still, the friends arrived in their own equipages, and the host soon found himself under the necessity of building a range of stabling and coachhouses for their carriages and horses. The kiosk on the pond was intended for the master's private bureau, where the great works were composed, or at least "arranged," under an azure blue ceiling all studded with stars. Painters of his acquaintance found a studio ready for them. Shields, each containing the name of one of his works, ran round the house. The walls inside were decorated with verses of the Koran. Sculptures, bronzes, paintings, rich stuffs from the East and from the West, were heaped up together in incongruous masses; but with it all there was a want of elegance, and more the sumptuous display of newly gotten wealth rather than refinement or elegance. When it was completed he gave a magnificent banquet in honour of the event. More than six hundred guests were invited, representing all that was distinguished in rank, art, or letters. He had the pleasure of exhibiting his magnificence, his negroes, his stuffs, and treasures, to his heart's content.

## A CAPITAL JOKE.

The following is clipped from the Paterson *Guardian*: "In the shanty which, in California's early days, did duty as office for the banking, postal, and express business of Wells, Fargo & Co., in Marysville, there sat, one Saturday evening, a misanthropic and dejected individual, whose long and unkempt hair and beard, cowhide boots and rough dress bespoke the miner. For over an hour he sat there, the picture of despair, with not a word or a look for any one present. Miners came, left their "dust," took their coin in return, and exchanged greeting with all present, save the one morose man, whose apathy nothing, it seemed, could disturb. Finally there entered a young miner with a beaming face, who, after completing his business at the counter, turned to the agent in charge and remarked that on the previous Saturday he had some dealings with the bank, and thought some mistake had been made in his account. 'Guess not,' said the agent. 'Our cash was all right, and I reckon we keep our books pretty straight.' But upon the request of the miner that the account should be examined, the account was looked at, and it was found that, through a clerical error, the miner had been paid just fifty dollars too much. 'That's just what I make it,' said the latter, 'and here's your money.' With this he threw down the gold and received the thanks of the agent. While this conversation was in progress, the misanthropic miner had preserved his look of utter indifference; but, when he saw the money actually returned, his face brightened up, he rose slowly, walked toward the honest miner with slow and measured step, and said: 'Young man, don't you feel awful lonesome in this country?'"

## AT THE AZORES.

Everything is staid and settled, for the country was one hundred years old when Columbus discovered America. The principal crop is corn, and they raise it and grind it just as their great-great-great-grandfathers did. They plough with a board slightly shod with iron; their trifling little harrows are drawn by men and women; small windmills grind the corn, ten bushels a day, and there is one assistant superintendent to feed the mill and a general superintendent to stand by and keep him from going to sleep. When the wind changes they hitch on some donkeys, and actually turn the whole upper half of the mill around until the sails are in proper position, instead of fixing the concern so that the sails could be moved instead of the mill. Oxen tread the wheat from the ear, after the fashion prevalent in the time of Methuselah. There is not a wheelbarrow in the land—they carry everything on their heads, or on donkeys, or in a wicker-bodied cart, whose wheels are solid blocks of wood and whose axles turn with the wheel. There is not a modern plough in the islands, or a threshing machine. All attempts to introduce them have failed. The good Catholic Portuguese crossed himself and prayed God to shield him from all blasphemous desire to know more than his father did before him. The climate is mild; they never have snow or ice, and I saw no chimneys in the town. The donkeys and the men, women, and children of a family, all eat and sleep in the same room, and are unclean, are ravaged by vermin, and are truly happy. The people lie, and cheat the stranger, and are desperately ignorant, and have hardly any reverence for their dead. The latter trait shows how little better they are than the donkeys they eat and sleep with. The only well-dressed Portuguese in the camp are the half-a-dozen well-to-do families, the Jesuit priests, and the soldiers of the little garrison. The wages of a labourer are twenty to twenty-four cents a day, and those of a good mechanic about twice as much. They count it in reis at a thousand to the dollar, and this makes them rich and contented. Fine grapes used to grow in the islands, and an excellent wine was made and exported. But a disease killed all the vines fifteen years ago, and since that time no wine has been made. The islands being wholly of volcanic origin, the soil is necessarily very rich. Nearly every foot of ground is under cultivation, and two or three crops a year of each article are produced, but nothing is exported save a few oranges—chiefly to England. Nobody comes here, and nobody goes away. News is a thing unknown in Fayal. A thirst for it is a passion equally unknown. A Portuguese of average intelligence inquired if our civil war was over? because, he said, somebody had told him it was—or at least it ran in his mind that somebody had told him something like that! And when a passenger gave an officer of the garrison copies of the *Tribune*, the *Herald*, and *Times*, he was surprised to find later news in them from Lisbon than he had just received by the little monthly steamer. He was told that it came by cable. He said he knew they had tried to lay a cable ten years ago, but it had been in his mind, somehow, that they hadn't succeeded!—*Mark Twain.*

MARINE MEDICINE.—Strange stories come from the sea. Some of them are at least *ben trovati*. The *Chemist and Druggist* contains the story of a sea captain to whom a sailor applied for relief for "something on his stomach." The captain consulted his book of directions, and prescribed "No. 15." Unfortunately, however, there had been a run on No. 15, and the bottle was empty. But the skipper, remembering old games of cribbage, made up a dose by combining No. 8 and No. 7, saying "8 and 7 make 15"; and the sailor to whom the calculation seemed quite natural, took the mixture with startling effect. The New Bedford (Massachusetts) *Mercury* says the medicine-chest of one of the abandoned Arctic whalers was broken open by some of the natives, who, thinking they had found a prize, proceeded to swallow the contents of all the bottles. The survivors described the results as startling; for the doses were too large for the constitution of even an Esquimaux. Several of the partakers died, and others wanted to, but could not.—*British Medical Journal.*


THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872

# Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1858 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. | ½ per cent. per annum. |
| Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. | ½ " |
| Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. | 1 " |

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co.,
*Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf. 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

# Insurances.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 8th March, 1863.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1851 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*General Agents.*

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.


## HONGKONG MARKETS.

*As Reported by Chinese on the 15th March, 1873.*

### COTTON GOODS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24 | per picul | $112.00 a $120.00 |
| " 28 a 32 | " | 123.00 a 135.00 |
| " 38 a 42 | " | 128.00 a 140.00 |
| GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs | per piece | $2.20 a 2.25 |
| " 8 a 8½ lbs | " | 2.35 a 2.50 |
| " 9 a 10 lbs | " | 2.97 a 3.60 |
| WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed | " | 2.15 a 2.40 |
| " 64 a 66 " | " | 2.70 a 2.85 |
| " 68 a 72 " | " | 2.05 a 3.70 |
| WHITE SPOTTED DO. | per piece | 2.70 a 2.75 |
| WHITE BROCADES | " | 3.30 a 3.35 |
| AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards | " | 2.70 a 3.30 |
| " 40 " | " | 3.10 a 4.20 |
| GREY T-CLOTH, 24 yds & 32 lb. 7 lbs. | " | 1.75 a 1.90 |
| " 34 " " 36 " 8 lbs | " | 2.23 a 2.30 |
| DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS | " | 3.00 a 3.05 |
| DYED BROCADE DO. | " | 3.00 a 3.05 |
| DYED DAMASK DO. | per piece | 5.85 a 6.00 |
| CHINTZ | " | 1.30 a 1.35 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue | per doz. | 0.75 a 0.30 |
| " Brown | " | 0.65 a 0.72 |
| " Red | " | 0.78 a 0.85 |
| VELVETS, Black, 22 ins. | per yard | 0.33 a 0.35 |
| " Gentian, 22 " | " | 0.27 a 0.28 |
| VELVETEENS, Black | " | 0.27 a 0.28 |

### WOOLLEN GOODS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SPANISH STRIPES | per yard | 0.37 a 0.39 |
| LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet | per piece | 8.20 a 8.30 |
| " Assorted | " | 7.50 a 7.60 |
| " *HH* Scarlet | " | 8.20 a 8.25 |
| " Assorted | " | 7.40 a 7.50 |
| CAMLETS, SSS | " | 16.00 a 16.50 |
| " SS | " | 19.75 a 20.00 |
| " S | " | 20.50 a 21.00 |
| " *BBB* | " | 23.50 a 24.00 |
| LASTINGS | " | 14.50 a 15.00 |

### METALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6 | per picul | 4.00 a 4.25 |
| " Hoop | " | 4.75 a 4.80 |
| " Bar | " | 3.80 a 3.85 |
| " Small Round Rod | " | 3.80 a 3.90 |
| " Wire | " | 7.50 a 8.75 |
| LEAD | " | 6.50 a 6.70 |
| STEEL, English | per tub. | 4.20 a 4.30 |
| " Swedish | " | 4.50 a 4.65 |
| TIN, Malacca | per picul | 36.50 a 38.00 |
| TIN PLATES | per box | 9.00 a 9.25 |
| SHEATHING METAL | per picul | 24.00 a 28.00 |
| QUICKSILVER | " | 112.00 a 115.00 |
| SPELTER | " | 7.50 a 7.75 |

### PRODUCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON, Shanghai | per picul | 16.00 a 18.20 |
| " Ningpo | " | 16.80 a 17.00 |
| " Tientsin | " | 16.00 a 16.30 |
| " Shantung | " | 16.00 a 16.50 |
| " Bengal | " | 10.00 a 16.50 |
| ALUM | per picul | 1.75 a 1.95 |
| ARSAMUNG, Japan white | " | 4.10 a 4.25 |
| " Black | " | 3.50 a 3.75 |
| RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 | " | 2.45 a 2.50 |
| " " 2 | " | 2.20 a 2.25 |
| " Siam, white | " | 1.55 a 1.60 |
| " " milled and cleaned | " | 1.45 a 1.50 |
| " Manila | " | 2.35 a 2.40 |
| " Java | " | 2.00 a 2.10 |
| " Singapore | " | 1.80 a 1.95 |
| " Saigon | " | 1.50 a 1.55 |
| " Arracan | " | 2.10 a 2.15 |
| " Rangoon | " | 2.35 a 2.40 |
| SALTPETRE | per ton. | 6.50 a 7.50 |
| COALS, Average | " | 16.00 a 19.50 |
| " English steam | " | 16.00 a 17.00 |
| " American Anthracite | " | 16.00 a 16.50 |
| " Sydney | " | [illegible] |
| WINDOW GLASS | per box. | 4.25 a 4.50 |
| STRAITS PRODUCE, &c. | | |
| RATTANS, Straits | per pcl. | 5.00 a 5.50 |
| " Banjar | " | 4.25 a 4.50 |
| PEPPER, White | " | 28.00 a 29.50 |
| " Black | " | 13.50 a 13.60 |
| BETEL NUT | " | 3.25 a 3.50 |
| SANDAL WOOD, Malabar | " | 4.20 a 4.80 |
| " South Seas | " | 19.50 a 21.00 |
| SAPAN WOOD, Manila | " | 2.00 a 2.20 |
| " Siam | " | 2.50 a 3.20 |
| FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs. | " | 1.70 a 1.75 |
| " American, per barrel of 200 lbs. | " | 7.30 a 7.50 |
| WHEAT, Tientsin | per pcl. | 1.90 a 1.95 |
| " California | " | 2.20 a 2.25 |
| SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3 | " | 8.75 a 9.25 |
| " Dk. Brown | " | 3.40 a 3.50 |
| " West Coast, Dk. Brown | " | 3.20 a 3.30 |
| " Manila, Dry White | " | 3.50 a 3.60 |
| " " Dk. Brown | " | 3.75 a 3.90 |
| CAMPHOR, packed | " | 16.00 a 16.50 |
| PEAS, White | " | 2.00 a 2.10 |
| " Green | " | 1.90 a 1.95 |
| " Black | " | 1.30 a 1.35 |
| " Yellow | " | 1.75 a 1.85 |
| MUSHROOMS, Japan | " | 27.50 a 32.00 |
| SEAWEED, Green | " | 3.50 a 3.75 |
| " Cut | " | 4.25 a 4.50 |
| MUSSELS, Dry Siam large | " | 11.00 a 14.00 |
| " " small | " | 6.50 a 8.20 |
| VERMICELLI, Tientsin | " | 7.50 a 8.10 |
| BEES WAX, Japan | " | 16.00 a 16.50 |
| " Hankow | " | 63.00 a 64.00 |

## SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

### HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fame | Richardson | Brit. str | 116 | H. K. & W. Dk. Co | *Tug Plying* |
| Formosa | Punchard | Brit. str | 615 | D. Lapraik & Co | |
| Gordon Castle | Holmes | Brit. bk | 1280 | Gibb, Livingston & Co | Singapore, &c. |
| Historian | W. H. Tutton | Brit. str | 1850 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Singapore, &c. |
| Japan | De Smidt | Brit. str | 1885 | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co | *Laid up.* |
| Kinshan ‡ | | Brit. str | 1050 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Kin-Kiang ‡ | Benning | Brit. str | 1051 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | Yokohama |
| Malacca | Guby | Brit. str | 1800 | P. & O. S. N. Co | |
| Mauwee | Buzin | Bus. str | 600 | Landstein & Co | |
| Patuxet | S. W. Cowing | Amr. str | 240 | Aug. Heard & Co | |
| Poyang § | Cary | Brit. str | 821 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Rosita y Nene | Alchantra | Span. str | 689 | Order | |
| Sir J. Jeejeebhoy | | Brit. str | 101 | Acheong | Shanghai |
| Sunda | Hockin | Brit. str | 1217 | P. & O. S. N. Co | Bombay, &c. |
| Travancore | H. H. Eastley | Brit. str | 1185 | P. & O. S. N. Co | |
| White Cloud | Mott | Brit. str | 380 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | East Coast *Laid up* |
| Yesso | Burnie | Brit. str | 600 | D. Lapraik & Co | |
| Yot-tung | | Brit. str | 332 | Acheong | |

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alden Besse | Besse | Amr. bk | 842 | Rozario & Co | San Francisco |
| Alhambra | Nelson | Brit. sh | 1242 | Russell & Co | San Francisco |
| America | de Landrica | Peru. sh | 1650 | Captain | |
| Auguste | Bernard | Fren. sh | 840 | Russell & Co | |
| Avon | Renaie | Brit. bk | 587 | Russell & Co | |
| Boy Bendixon | J. Hoyer | Dan. bk | 366 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Camilla Cavour | Astorquia | Peru. sh | 848 | Wm. Pustau & Co | Portland |
| Canadienne | Equia | Fren. sh | 856 | Russell & Co | Manila |
| Candelaria | Barredo | Span. bk | 407 | Remedios & Co | Melbourne |
| Sorensen | Sorensen | Brit. bk | 466 | Rozario & Co | |
| Cathaya | Paterson | Brit. sh | 790 | Aug. Heard & Co | |
| Cordan | Boysen | Ger. bk | 400 | Wm. Pustau & Co | Saigon |
| Cutty Sark | Verraith | Siam. bk | 474 | Chinese | |
| Don Enrique | L. de la Barrera | Peru. sh | 1300 | Order | |
| Dragon | McClemon | Brit. sh | 693 | Gilman & Co | |
| Edward James | Patterson | Amr. bk | 529 | Rozario & Co | San Francisco |
| Eleanor Dixon | W. Hughes | Brit. bk | 495 | Thos. Howard & Co | |
| O'Keefe | O'Keefe | Brit. bk | 277 | Carlowitz & Co | Tientsin |
| Fanga Balaugh | Paulsen | Ger. bk | 274 | Melchers & Co | Saigon |
| Formosa | Whyte | Brit. bk | 745 | Rozario & Co | Portland |
| Forward | Angel Fulle | Peru. sh | 471 | Order | |
| Fray Bentos | Noyes | Amr. bk | 670 | Rozario & Co | Portland |
| Garibaldi | Bachelery | Fren. bk | 176 | F. Deganner | |
| Georges | Krogh | Brit. sh | 1053 | Russell & Co | San Francisco |
| Green Jacket | W. Hansen | Siam. sh | 632 | Chinese | |
| Handy | Lange | Siam. bk | 390 | Chinese | |
| Kien-yuen-tye | Bareno | Peru sh | 904 | Order | |
| Lola | Vidaurrazaga | Peru. sh | 700 | Order | |
| Macao | Bisset | Brit. bg | 194 | Chinese | Tientsin |
| Maggie | Luis Olaguibel | Peru. sh | 909 | Order | |
| Mango Capac | Volguardsen | Ger. bg | 202 | Russell & Co | |
| Margot | McKeon | Brit. sh | 600 | Rozario & Co | |
| Marquis of Argyle | Thuren | Ger. bk | 327 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Minna | Lauretsen | Siam. bk | 570 | Chinese | |
| Morning Star | Vidauwazege | Peru. sh | 480 | Raynal & Co | |
| Nuevo Providencia | Hughes | Brit. bk | 264 | Thos. Howard & Co | |
| Nile | Gardner | Brit. bk | 340 | Russell & Co | |
| Pelham | Menendez | Span. bk | 239 | Remedios & Co | |
| Pepita | Irgens | Ned. bk | 422 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | Saigon |
| Presto | Jose Yzurieta | Peru. sh | 600 | Olano | |
| Providencia | Hunter | Siam. bk | 403 | Chinese | |
| Rapid | Onwehand | Ned. bk | 643 | D. Lapraik & Co | Batavia |
| Regina Maris | Jenne | Pers. sh | 616 | Garcia N. Garcia | |
| Rosalie | Hernsheim | Ger. bk | | Order | |
| R. T. Robertson | P. Lodesma | Span. bg | 220 | Remedios & Co | |
| San Lorenzo | J. Witt | Siam. sh | 539 | Chinese | |
| Siamese Crown | Sprockelsen | Siam. bk | 304 | Chinese | |
| Sophia | L. Ohlsen | Ger. bk | 210 | Bourjau & Co | |
| Sophie | Simons | Brit. bk | 822 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | Swatow, &c. |
| Talbot | Thomson | Ger. bk | 335 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Talee | J. T. S. Bareno | Span. bg | 222 | Landstein & Co | |
| Villagaroia | Johansen | Ger. bk | 480 | Bourjau & Co | |
| Wilhelm | | | | | |

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chase | Webster | Pow. Mag | 283 | Harbor Master | |
| Fort William | Purchase | Hulk | 1000 | P. & O. Co | |
| John Adams | Stroud | Hulk | 318 | Water Police | |

### CANTON.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chen-jui | Poynter | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Chen-to | Robinson | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Chun-hoi | Demée | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | Customs Chop | |
| Domerara | | | | | |
| Fee-loong | Wright | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Fei-ho | Clayson | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Feiwan | Graves | Brit. str | | A. Heard & Co., Agents | *Laid up* |
| Ling-feng | Cocker | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Man-nien-tsing | Ching-jai | H.I.C.M. | cor. | | |
| M. Lopez | Jose Uriarte | Spanish | 210 | Remedios & Co | |
| Naples | Lecouteur | Rus. sh | 926 | Landstein & Co | |
| Ngan-tun | Stewart | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Ocean | Guest | Brit. bk | 552 | Thos. Howard & Co | |
| Peng-chao-hai | Palmer | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Sui-Tsing | Stewart | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Sun-Chee | Clark | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Ta-an-lan | Le Bush | H.I.C.M. | cor. | | |
| Tien-Po | De Longueville | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Yangtsze | Corner | Brit. str | 782 | Siemssen & Co | |

### MACAO.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles Albert | Gouyan | Fren. str | 1278 | Grun & Co | |
| Emigrante | Pedro Boett | Peru. sh | 924 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Esperance | Guillour | Fren. bg | 272 | Russell & Co | |
| Hongkong | Irriberri | Peru. sh | 458 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Luisa Canevaro | Ventorino | Peru. sh | 1300 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| San Juan | Don Orfeviaga | Peru. sh | 1500 | Olano | |
| Sarah Watson | E. McDonald | Brit. bk | 454 | Russell & Co | |
| Spark ‡ | Wilson | Brit. str | 140 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

### SWATOW.

*In port on 11th March, 1873.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albatros | Vanalins | Brit. sch | 170 | E. Vincent & Co | Amoy |
| Annie Muriel | Hayward | Ger. bk | 270 | Dircks & Kruger | Chefoo |
| Charley | Solavo | Brit. bk | 344 | E. Vincent & Co | Taiwanfoo |
| Electra | McNutt | Ger. bk | 427 | Dircks & Kruger | Chefoo |
| Etha Rickmers | Friedricks | Brit. sch | 150 | Bradley & Co | *Laid up* |
| Forest Bell | Desmond | Brit. bk | 333 | E. Vincent & Co | Chefoo |
| Furst Bismarck | Kruzfeldt | Ger. bk | 236 | Dircks & Kruger | |
| G. T. Ray | Frazer | Ger. bk | 382 | Dircks & Kruger | Chefoo |
| Jean